中华硬蜱叮咬不同免疫力新西兰兔后中肠上皮组织的 形态动态变化

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摘要:通过光镜和电镜观察了中华硬蜱 Ixodes sinensis 叮咬初次和再次感染宿主新西兰兔后不同时间(叮咬后 24 h、48 h、72 h 以及第 5 天、第 8 天)中肠上皮组织的形态学动态变化。结果显示:中华硬蜱叮咬前中肠上皮主要由替代细胞和少量体积较大的消化细胞构成;替代细胞数量多、体积小、呈圆形、胞质染色浅。中华硬蜱叮咬初次感染宿主后,消化细胞随叮咬时间延长而增多增大,微绒毛较密集,排列整齐,胞质内细胞器丰富,各单位膜结构清晰,并出现顶端小管、小泡、大量脂滴和高铁血红素颗粒;近基膜的细胞膜内褶形成发达的基底迷路系统。中华硬蜱叮咬再次感染宿主后,中肠可发生一系列明显的病理变化,中肠基膜出现变薄、松散和断裂现象,消化细胞破裂、空泡化,消化细胞数量减少;消化细胞微绒毛减少、变短、排列不整,线粒体肿大,体嵴减少、变短甚至髓样变,粗面内质网扩张,脂粒及高铁血红素颗粒减少,细胞膜吞饮、吞噬现象减弱,消化细胞内结构紊乱和破坏。该研究结果提示初次叮咬导致了宿主的免疫抗性,再次叮咬后蜱中肠是宿主免疫力的主要作用部位。

关键词:中华硬蜱;新西兰兔;免疫反应;中肠上皮组织;形态变化

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Histological changes in the midgut epithelium of *Ixodes sinensis* after biting naive and immunized New Zealand white rabbits

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Abstract: The histological changes in the midgut epithelium of *Ixodes sinensis* were examined under light microscope and electron microscope at different times (24 h, 48 h, 72 h, 5 d and 8 d) after the first bitting on naive New Zealand rabbits and the second biting on the rabbits immunized by the first bitting. The results indicated that after the first bitting, the digestive cells of *I. sinensis* become more in number and larger in size, with microvilli closely and regularly arranged, organelles enriched, unit membrane clearly seen, and vacuoles, a large number of lipid droplets and haematin granules appearing. These cells also developed a highly infolded basal lamina, forming a labyrinth system. By contrast, after the second bitting, the midgut epithelium of *I. sinensis* revealed rather strikingly pathological changes with the basal lamina becoming thinner, looser and broken; digest cells damaged and vacuolated; microvilli decreased in number, shortened and disarranged; the mitochondria swollen and its crests reduced, shortened and even with myeloid changed; the rough endoplasmic reticulum dilated; lipid droplets and haematin granules decreased in number; phagocytic and pinocytic activity weakened; and basal labyrinth system vacuolized. The results suggested that the first biting results in immunodefense reaction of hosts and the tick midgut was the primary immunological target of hosts after the second biting. **Key words:** *Ixodes sinensis*; New Zealand white rabbit; immunological reaction; midgut epithelium; morphological changes

中肠是蜱体内的最大器官,具有消化和贮存营 养成分的功能,同时蜱中肠上皮细胞也是与宿主免

疫应答发生作用的首要部位(Koh et al., 1991)。硬蜱的中肠上皮由贮备细胞(干细胞、替代细胞)、消化

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细胞和分泌细胞组成,各种细胞的形态变化与生理状态有关(Agyei et al.,1995;孙毅等,2003)。随着血液和其他液体进入中肠肠腔,替代细胞开始增生,大部分分化为消化细胞,少数可能转化为分泌细胞。消化细胞通过吞噬作用、微胞饮作用及其他多种类型的细胞内摄粒作用,逐步消化被摄入血液并将营养物质暂时贮存在消化细胞内。

近十多年来,Agbede 和 Kemp(1985)对微小牛蜱 Boophilus microplus, Koh 等(1991)对长角血蜱 Haemaphysalis longicornis,王文林和姜在阶(1992)对银盾革蜱 Dermacentor niveus 等硬蜱消化系统中肠上皮生长、发育的形态变化进行了大量动态观察,但蜱叮咬不同免疫力宿主后中肠上皮的形态变化与叮咬无抵抗力宿主显然不同。对蜱叮咬有免疫力宿主后中肠上皮的动态病理变化,尤其对成虫中肠上皮超微结构的动态病理观察,仅见少量报道(Agbede and Kemp,1986)。我们运用光镜和电镜观察了中华硬蜱 Ixodes sinensis 初次和再次叮咬宿主后消化细胞的形态动态变化。

1 材料与方法

1.1 中华硬蜱

中华硬蜱从野兔体上采集或拖旗法采集,由江西省奉新县卫生防疫站提供。雌蜱体重为 (6 ± 2) mg,饲养在温度为 (25 ± 1) ∞ 、相对湿度为 (85 ± 5) %的小型恒温箱内。

1.2 实验动物

新西兰兔共 5 只,体重为(2.25±0.25) kg,均为雄性,单独在清洁级恒温动物饲养房饲养;饲料为含丰富蛋白质和维生素等多种营养物质的颗粒饲料;新西兰兔和饲料均由江西医学院实验动物中心提供。

1.3 感染

感染在室温下进行,参照刘志刚等(1993)方法,初次和再次叮咬(间隔 4 周)分别选用中华硬蜱雌蜱各 30 只叮咬每只新西兰兔的头部,分别在叮咬后 24 h、48 h、72 h、第 5 天和第 8 天(宿主体上吸血脱落后)从不同组宿主体上各取下 3 只中华硬蜱雌蜱,作为观察材料。

1.4 标本制作与形态学观察

将中华硬蜱固定在自制的解剖板上,滴 3~5滴 4℃ 0.1 mol/L 的磷酸缓冲液,然后在解剖镜下分离中肠。将中肠置于 10% 甲醛固定液中固定,按常规

方法系列酒精脱水,包埋,切片后用 HE 染色,光镜观察。

蜱中肠解剖后,迅速取部分中肠放入 2.5% 戊二醛溶液中,磷酸缓冲液浸洗后用 1% 锇酸后固定,系列酒精脱水,Epon 812 包埋,半薄切片,甲苯胺蓝染色,光镜下定位,LKB 超薄切片机切片,醋酸铀-枸橼酸铅染色,TEM-100CX(日产)透射电镜观察。

2 结果

2.1 中华硬蜱初次叮咬宿主后中肠上皮组织的形态动态变化

中华硬蜱未吸血雌蜱中肠腔面可见替代细胞、消化细胞和分泌细胞,替代细胞体积小,数量多;消化细胞数量较少,体积大;分泌细胞数量最少。消化细胞随叮咬时间的延长数量增多,体积增大,并突向肠腔。叮咬后 48 h 光镜下中肠上皮细胞呈假复层柱状上皮排列,基膜完整,消化细胞位于近腔面(图版 T: 1)。

中华硬蜱中肠消化细胞在叮咬吸血过程中变化较大,在叮咬宿主 24~48 h后,消化细胞表面有密集绒毛,排列整齐。细胞内有少许脂粒、内含体、糖原和粗面内质网等,基底迷路系统发达、结构清晰,基膜完整(图版 [: 2)。叮咬后 72 h 消化细胞结构清晰,游离面有较多排列整齐的微绒毛,以及大量脂粒和高铁血红素颗粒,可见顶小管、小泡和小凹以及大的内含体(图版[: 3)。叮咬后第5天和第8天,消化细胞结构与72 h 基本相似,但体积进一步增大,胞质内高铁血红素颗粒增多(图版 [: 4)。

2.2 中华硬蜱再次叮咬宿主后中肠上皮组织的形态动态变化

中华硬蜱再次叮咬宿主 24~48 h 后,光镜下中肠消化细胞与初次叮咬相比数量明显减少,排列不整齐,中肠基膜变薄、松散和断裂,细胞脱落、溶解破裂(图版 I: 5);再次叮咬后 72 h 电镜下中肠消化细胞微绒毛稀少、变短,且排列紊乱(图版 I: 6);再次叮咬后第5天细胞质含扩大的滑面内质网、游离核糖体、少量的高铁血红素颗粒和脂滴,消化细胞内结构紊乱和破坏(图版I: 7);粗面内质网松散,线粒体肿胀,体嵴减少,变短甚至髓样变(图版 I: 8)。

3 讨论

Agbede 和 Kemp(1985)用微小牛蜱成虫可溶性

提取物免疫接种宿主(牛)后,用微小牛蜱进行叮咬,组织学观察表明:中肠是主要损伤部位,蜱叮咬后24~48 h 中肠上皮细胞(主要为消化细胞)结构破坏,随后中肠上皮基膜出现肿胀、断裂,仅有基底层和肌细胞残留;而对照组的微小牛蜱,中肠上皮替代细胞(干细胞)和消化细胞排列整齐,肠腔中不含宿主白细胞,贮备细胞正常分裂,消化细胞含脂质和食物泡。Walker和 Flercher(1987)对具肢扇头蜱Rhipicephalus appendiculatus 进行了观察,用若虫叮咬已有免疫力的宿主,电镜下可见贮备细胞受损,细胞核松散、着色浅而且常常无完整核膜,粗面内质网松散、稀少,线粒体肿胀,微绒毛发育不良。

本课题组的前期研究证实中华硬蜱初次叮咬家兔后吸血量为(233.8±40.5)mg,而用中华硬蜱叮咬再次感染组宿主(家兔)后其吸血量为(67.0±25.2)mg,吸血量下降71.3%,同时生殖能力显著降低(刘志刚等,1992);并且可诱导宿主产生特异性免疫力(刘志刚等,1993)。

本研究系统观察了中华硬蜱叮咬初次感染组和 再次感染组宿主新西兰兔后中肠上皮组织的形态动 态变化,结果显示中华硬蜱初次叮咬宿主后中肠上 皮(主要为消化细胞)发育良好,微绒毛致密,排列整 齐,消化细胞体积膨大,突入肠腔;细胞质中含有大 量的内含体,还含有脂滴、糖原、高铁血红素颗粒,表 现出强烈的消化功能。中华硬蜱叮咬再次感染组宿 主后,出现微绒毛减少,粗面内质网断裂,线粒体肿 胀、空泡化,细胞核肿胀、碎裂,细胞变性和裂解。表 明在被初次叮咬后宿主体内可产生较强的免疫抗 性,蜱吸入有免疫力的宿主血液后,可使中肠消化细 胞产生显著的病理变化,而蜱中肠是宿主免疫力作 用的主要部位。

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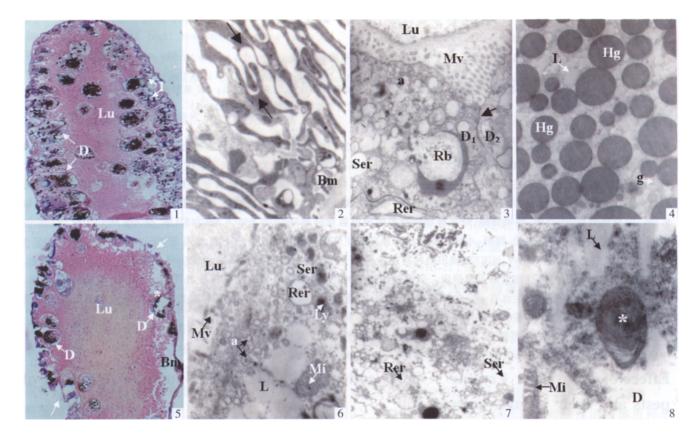
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Plate I



- 1. 中华硬蜱(♀)初次叮咬后 48 h; 中肠消化细胞(D)整齐排列,突向肠腔,替代细胞(I)较小,贴于基膜。HE 染色。At 48 h after first biting, the midgut digestive cells (D) of *Ixodes sinensis*(♀) were regularly arranged, protruding into the lumen; substitutive cells (I) were small, attached to the basal membrane. HE staining (100 ×)
- 2. 初次叮咬后 48 h: 紧贴基膜(Bm)的基底迷路系统呈电子密度较高且反复分支(↑),并互相嵌合形成的长网孔状结构。At 48 h after first biting, the basal labyrinth system attached to the basal membrane of *Ixodes sinensis* was highly densed and divided repeatedly, which interweaved into a reticular structure (TEM, 11 000 ×)
- 3. 初次叮咬后 72 h: 中肠消化细胞(D₁和 D₂)间可见细胞连接(↑),细胞内可见残体(Rb),大量扩张的粗面(Rer)、滑面内质网(Ser)以及顶小管、小泡(a)等。At 72 h after first biting, the conjunction (↑) between midgut digestive cells (D₁ and D₂) of *Ixodes sinensis* could be seen; inside the cells existed lots of remaining bodies (Rb), rough endoplasmic reticulum (Rer), smooth endoplasmic reticulum (Ser), tubuli, small bubbles and small pits (TEM, 10 000 ×)
- 4. 初次叮咬后第 8 天: 消化细胞内大量高铁血红素颗粒(Hg)、糖原颗粒(g)和脂滴(L),以及其它细胞器。At 8 d after first biting, there were a large number of haematin granules (Hg), glycogen (g), lipid droplets (L) and other organelles in the digestive cells of *Ixodes sinensis* (TEM, 7 000 ×)
- 5. 再次叮咬后 48 h: 中肠见基膜(Bm)松散断裂(↑),细胞溶解破裂(*)。 HE 染色。 At 48 h after second biting, the basal membrane (Bm) of the midgut became loose and broken (↑) with some cells falling off (*). HE staining (100×)
- 6. 再次叮咬后 72 h: 中肠消化细胞微绒毛(Mv)稀少、排列紊乱,胞质可见大量顶小管、小泡(a)、脂滴(L)、溶酶体(Ly)和线粒体(Mi)肿胀以及扩张的粗面(Rer)、滑面(Ser)内质网。At 72 h after second biting, microvilli(Mv) were decreased and irregularly arranged; many tubuli and small bubbles can be seen at the top of the cytoplasm; there appeared a lot of lipid droplets (L), lysosomes (Ly), mitochondria (Mi) and extended rough endoplasmic reticulum (Rer), smooth endoplasmic reticulum (Ser) in the cells (TEM, 16 000×)
- 7. 再次叮咬后第5天: 中肠消化细胞内结构紊乱和破坏,可见粗面内质网(Rer)和滑面内质网(Ser)扩张,及一些细胞器碎屑。At 5 d after second biting, the internal structure of midgut digestive cells was damaged with mitochondria (Mi) swollen, rough endoplasmic reticulum (Rer) and smooth endoplasmic reticulum (Ser) extended; some broken organelles could also be seen (TEM, 12 000 x)
- 8. 再次叮咬后第5天: 消化细胞(D)结构破坏,胞质内可见线粒体(Mi)和线粒体髓样变(*),以及一引起长形脂滴(L)。 At 5 d after second biting, the internal structure of digestive cells (D) were damaged; a few mitochondria (Mi), mitochondria with myeloid changes (*) and longish droplets (L) could be seen at the top of the cytoplasm (TEM,27 000×)